

GERMANY TO SPEND VAST SUMS ON ARMY

Hundreds of Million Dollars Necessary for Raising Peace Strength to 860,000 Men.

TO PARRY RUSSIAN ATTACK

Line of Forts To Be Built Along Eastern Frontier—Taxation for Those Exempted from Service.

(By Cable to The Tribune.)
London, March 3.—Much space is devoted in to-day's newspapers to the tremendous military rivalry started on the Continent by Germany's decision to increase the peace strength of her army from 625,000 to 860,000. The cost will be stupendous, with an initial outlay necessary of some \$250,000,000 to \$300,000,000. If forecasts are correct, and with a permanent charge of from \$50,000,000 to \$75,000,000.

Before the end of the present year Germany will vote for its army no less than \$500,000,000. If naval expenditure and various items of indirect expenditure on armaments will be, according to "The Daily Mail," in the neighborhood of \$650,000,000, almost twice as much as Great Britain will spend.

Berlin, March 2.—Germany's extensive new armaments, which it is hoped the Reichstag will authorize this spring, are considered in military circles to be directed solely against the greatly strengthened Slavic world and as an official recognition of the fact that Russia has completely recovered from the collapse resulting from the Japanese war.

Besides the increase in the army budget of \$50,000,000, the sum of \$200,000,000 will be appropriated for the building of forts on the Russian frontier. Military writers, commenting on the Fatherland's situation, demonstrate that Germany's old plan of campaign—breaking through the French lines before the slowly mobilizing Russians could seriously menace the eastern frontier. The problem cannot now be solved in that way, since Austria will be obliged to hold one third of its field army ready to meet the Slavs on the south. Furthermore, the French army is admittedly equal to that of Germany on the western frontier.

Military experts declare that Germany's position is more critical than it has been at any time since 1812. They approve the government's desire to adopt a defensive policy with a view to preventing a Cossack invasion that might roll like a flood over the eastern plains of Germany and extend as far as Berlin itself. Strong agitation has been begun in military circles and among some sections of the politicians for the addition of still another tax to those that the people already have to bear. This time it is a tax in connection with military services, and the proposal is to levy it on those who escape conscription.

As the result of increase of population only 25 per cent of German males now undergo military training. The rest are either rejected as the result of trifling physical defects or are sent direct either to the "ersatz reserve" or to the Landwehr, and thus escape training. In reality, the great majority are healthy citizens and are classed as "unfit" only because the great surplus population allows the army doctors to choose men of faultless physique.

The army bill which is now awaited is expected to insist on the training of the "ersatz reserve." This training has been in abeyance since 1894. The rest of the exempted, it is urged, should be made to serve their country by payment of a tax. A similar project was laid before the Reichstag thirty years ago, but was rejected. It proposed a head tax of four marks for each exempted man, and, further, an addition to the existing income tax, varying from 1 to 2 per cent. One objection raised was that the tax would destroy the ideal basis of compulsory service, which is an honor, not a burden measurable in money.

Vienna, March 2.—A sensation has been caused by a statement in "Die Zeit" that the annual levy of Austro-Hungarian recruits will be increased by 20,000, which would add 20,000 in all to the effective war strength.

It is understood that in view of the increase in the German and French armies, the Austro-Hungarian government on the subject, but encountered opposition for financial and political reasons.

ACCIDENT TO ROYAL TRAIN

King and Queen of Italy Unaware of Slight Mishap.

Naples, March 2.—An insignificant accident to the train on which King Victor Emmanuel and Queen Helena were traveling to Naples caused the spread of a rumor to-day that an attempt had been made against the royal train. The accident was so trivial that it was not noticed by the sovereigns. A piece of the carriage, detached from one of the cars, and striking violently against another carriage, caused some trifling damage.

MORE WOMEN INJURED BY ANGRY LONDON MOB

Turf Thrown at Would-Be Speaker Strikes Her in the Face—Another Hurt in Struggle for Stick.

(By Cable to The Tribune.)

London, March 3.—The suffragettes are now encountering the resentment of the public to an extent which they have not experienced before. Violence is being met with violence. Two barrel organs which were being played by suffragettes in connection with their self-denial week were overturned in the streets of London on Saturday, and attempts to hold meetings in Hyde Park and on Wimbledon Common yesterday led to further disorderly scenes.

Neither Mrs. Drummond nor any of her seven companions was able to obtain even the briefest hearing in Hyde Park, where a Sunday crowd of eight thousand strong was assembled. The people hooted and cheered ironically, danced and waved sticks. The efforts of the would-be speakers to make themselves heard were greeted with cries of "You ought to be tarred and feathered!" and similar taunts.

Attempts were made to rush the wagon in which the suffragettes were

standing, but police reinforcements arrived and protected it. The women gave up the effort to make speeches, but continued for some time to reply to the derisive remarks of the crowd. Pieces of turf were then thrown at the women, and Miss Rogers and two or three of her companions in the wagon were several times struck in the face. Mrs. Drummond's hat was disarranged with a walking stick which became entangled in her hair, and another suffragette had a fierce fight with a man who tried to get into the wagon. This woman was later injured in the wrist in a tug of war for the possession of a spectator's stick.

Eventually the women were escorted from the park by the police.

It is stated that the Home Secretary at the opening of the new session of Parliament, a week hence, will introduce a bill to amend the law relating to suffragette offences, widening the discretion and power of the authorities in order to enable them more effectively to discharge their responsibilities.

NEUTRAL SHIPS FIRED ON

Constantinople Reports Grave Acts by Bulgarians.

Wants Him as Witness in Bribery Cases Before Grand Jury.

ALLIES' PEACE TERMS HARD

NO IMMUNITY FOR ANHUT

Conditions Include Cession of Gallipoli Peninsula and a Rodosto-Midia Frontier.

Bar Association Also Investigating Use of Money to Obtain Pardon for White's Slayer.

Constantinople, March 2.—French and Italian steamers passing Charkov have been fired upon by the Bulgarians. One Italian vessel was badly damaged, and as a consequence was beached. It is reported that British vessels also have attracted the fire of the Bulgarians.

The government appears to be apprehensive of a fresh revolution since the discovery of a conspiracy on Thursday last, when several prominent officers and civilians, including a former military governor, were placed under arrest. The Young Turk leaders are nervous and the garrison has been increased by two regiments. The guards at the Porte have also been strengthened and other measures have been taken to enable the immediate suppression of any attempted coup.

Many officers have been dismissed from the army for meddling in politics. Thirteen officers, delegated by the army at Tchataldja to make representations to the government were arrested to-day on their arrival at Constantinople.

The severe weather continues and the country is covered with snow.

Rome, March 2.—According to official information received here, the Balkan states will insist upon the following conditions for the conclusion of peace, even through the mediation of the powers:

First—The contracting parties pledge themselves to the immediate and simultaneous cessation of hostilities after the signing of the treaty of peace.

Second—Contemporaneously, Turkey must surrender to the allies Adrianople, Soutari and Jannina.

Third—The Balkan-Turkish frontier shall extend from Rodosto to Midia, the exact line to be established by a military commission, composed of Bulgarians and Turks.

Fourth—The peninsula of Gallipoli to be ceded to the allies.

Fifth—All the Aegean Islands occupied at present by the Greeks to be ceded to the allies.

Sixth—Prisoners of war and hostages to be exchanged with the briefest delay.

Seventh—Turkey to pay the allies \$30,000,000 war indemnity, deducting from it, however, that portion of the Ottoman public debt borne by the Turkish European provinces.

Eighth—A special representative of the Sultan to be permitted in the Balkan territory for religious purposes, having under his jurisdiction all mosques, plans, funds and church properties.

Ninth—All treaties, conventions and agreements existing between the allies and Turkey before the commencement of the war to be re-established.

BOY HELD FOR JEWEL ROBBERY

Michael J. Reynolds, an eighteen-year-old youth of No. 76 West 5th street, who was arrested by Detective Boyle, of the West 20th street police station, Saturday night on the charge of stealing \$2,000 worth of jewelry from his employer, Henry McAlenah, a pawnbroker, of No. 1239 Broadway, was arraigned before Magistrate Krotel in Jefferson Market court yesterday morning. He pleaded not guilty and was held in \$2,000 bail for examination on March 14.

LEGISLATORS OPPOSED TO GAYNOR VICE PLAN

Wagner Committee Against His Morals Commission and Segregation.

FOR OPEN SALOONS SUNDAY

Will Favor Ten-Year Term for Police Head—Whitman on Trail of Earlier Graft in Harlem.

The Wagner legislative police inquiry committee, which has finished approximately half the work it marked out for itself, has arrived at the following conclusions, which, unless changed by the testimony to be heard this week, will probably be embodied in its report:

That the Police Commissioner of New York should have a ten-year term. That he should be appointed by the Mayor.

That he should be removable only after a trial, on charges, before the Appellate Division.

That he should have a salary of \$15,000 a year.

That neither segregation nor a morals commission would aid in solving either the vice or police vice graft problems.

That saloons should be legally permitted to open from 1 to 11 p. m. on Sundays.

These conclusions represent the general sentiment of the committee at the present time. It is possible, although not probable, that they may be changed after the testimony to be heard this week.

Senator Robert F. Wagner, chairman of the committee and the majority leader of the Senate, admitted last night that the above practically summed up the present sentiment of the committee, but was careful to say that there remained the possibility of changes in that sentiment because of additional testimony to be taken.

More Witnesses This Week.

Senator Wagner said the committee expected to have as witnesses on Wednesday Lieutenant Daniel Cosigian and Inspector John Daly; on Thursday, District Attorney Whitman, former Police Commissioner Bingham and Magistrate Joseph E. Corrigan; and on Friday, former Commissioner Baker, ex-Mayor Seth Low and Chief Magistrate McAdoo. The committee will hold an executive session on Friday night to determine whether any further testimony shall be taken, but it is likely that Friday's session will end the hearings.

Assistant District Attorney Frederick J. Grochil had men at work yesterday checking up the stories of the work of former Inspector James E. Husey as commander of the 6th Inspection District. Husey was one of Sweeney's predecessors in that district, and Patrolman Eugene F. Fox, collector for Captain Thomas W. Walsh, furnished District Attorney Whitman with the names of a number of men who, he said, had had questionable relations with several of Sweeney's predecessors.

Grochil's investigations yesterday disclosed that several of the men who had admitted paying graft to Duffy and Sweeney had been paying practically the same amounts to some of Sweeney's predecessors. Mr. Whitman now has the name of the man who collected for one of the former inspectors of the Harlem district who has since been reduced to a captainity, and the information collected by Grochil yesterday will go a long way toward indicting that collector in the same way that Duffy, Sweeney's agent, was indicted.

The regular grand jury for the March term of the Supreme Court, Criminal Branch, which will be sworn in to-day by Justice Seabury, will probably begin its police inquiry work on Tuesday. Mr. Whitman admits that Ashley Shea, the gambler who was later one of Duffy's sub-collectors; Fox, the patrolman-collector; Captain Walsh, George A. Sipp and Thomas J. Dorian, as well as "Tom" Lloyd and William Newman, the Harlem saloonkeepers, all of whom are witnesses on the Harlem graft situation only, will go before the new grand jury.

After Earlier Grafters.

It is admitted also that no further matter will be presented to this grand jury dealing with Sweeney's cases, and as all of the above witnesses held the same relations with some of Sweeney's predecessors that they did with Sweeney it is practically certain that other inspectors who harvested the Harlem graft crop will be dealt with in the near future.

In the mean time the thirteen different cases against Sweeney will be tested out by the District Attorney, with a view to bringing out the strongest possible case against the inspector.

It is probable that the indictment based on the testimony of Thomas J. Dorian, which charges Sweeney with accepting a part of \$100 protection money paid by Dorian on January 5, 1912, will be ultimately selected as the one upon which Sweeney will be called to face trial.

John Mustard, the saloonkeeper at No. 1 Manhattan street, who is the president of his district organization of the Liquor Dealers' Association, will also be a witness before the new grand jury.

Mustard was brought into the inquiry through the discovery by Mr. Whitman of a note written by James J. McGrath, another saloonkeeper of Harlem, directing his bartender, Henry White, to pay Mustard "twenty dollars protection money." Other officials of the Liquor Dealers' Association will also be called before the grand jury and in all probability the books of the association will be subpoenaed. It is not believed that the protection money was entered up as such on the books, but previous inquiry has shown that some forms of graft were taken so much as a matter of course under certain regimes in Harlem that they were frankly set down in ledgers and check books, and it is thought that the books of the Liquor Dealers' Association will at least be worthy of careful scrutiny.

1,006 FEWER FIRES BY WAR ON "ARSON TRUST"

Decrease of 30 Per Cent Noted in January and February, 1913, Over Same Months Last Year.

A report made public by Commissioner Joseph Johnson of the Fire Department yesterday shows that there were 1,065 fewer fires during the first two months of this year than there were in January and February, 1912. The Commissioner believes this decrease due directly to the department's campaign against incendiaryism and the "arson trust."

The actual figures as given by the department show 1,163 fires for January, 1913, as against 1,790 for the same month of the preceding year, and 1,119 fires for February, 1913, as compared with 1,531 in February, 1912. In the so-called "firebug zone," on the upper East Side, there were 42 fires in February, 1911, and 32 in February, 1912; the fire marshal's reports showed only 14 during the month just past. It was in this district that Fire Department investigators were able to obtain \$125,000 worth of insurance on property valued at \$300.

In discussing the figures the Commissioner said:

"This crusade, which began with our investigation of incendiaryism and its connection with fire insurance methods, has led to the indictment of twenty-eight persons and the conviction of several dangerous incendiaries and men 'higher up' in the arson trade."

"There is no doubt in my mind that this reduction of 1,065 fires during the last two months of the present year as compared with the similar period of last year represents the number of incendiary fires which would doubtless have occurred this year had it not been for our arson crusade. Our fire marshals deserve great praise for the result that has been achieved."

"During the last two months I have frequently received reports from the marshals stating that in the fire bulletin for the preceding day there was not one suspicious fire. Of course, it is impossible to say how many lives are represented in those 1,065 fires which have been prevented during January and February of the present year."

MAYOR BLAMED FOR VICE

Preacher Declares Enforcement of Law Would End Crime.

PRAISES WHITMAN'S WORK

Plans for Remedying Evil Amateur and Puerile, He Says.

"The patience of the people of New York has long since been worn out at the riot of vice and crime in New York City; first, at the incompetency of municipal administration that could make such abominable moral conditions possible, and second, at the amateur and even puerile plans proposed for remedying the evils."

So said the Rev. Dr. F. C. Iglehart, one of the foremost members of the Methodist Conference, in addressing a meeting of several hundred men at the Harlem Young Men's Christian Association yesterday afternoon.

"Mayor Gaynor, not lacking ability or right intention," he continued, "has made the fatal mistake of undertaking a lenient or rather non-enforcement of law against the institutions that breed vice and crime and against the forces that support them, and the well-nigh universal carnival of crime is the natural result of the non-enforcement of law by the head of the municipality."

"A murder every other day in the year and in some months every day, bombs thrown almost daily, twenty-two burglaries a day, gunmen ready to kill for from \$50 to \$100, ten thousand licensed and three thousand unlicensed saloons making no pretence to obey the law, would all be impossible if the administration of the city had any grip of force whatever. Mayor Gaynor's dilution of apprehension with references to the situation is incomprehensible."

"Who cares for the opinion of Mayor Gaynor or Police Commissioner Walsh about the remedies for the present evil in New York, for which they themselves are responsible? Mayor Gaynor says that he could take two good men and clean up the city. So do we think. What a pity it is that Mayor Gaynor and Walsh had not become that committee of two at the start, and made such a condition of the necessity of investigating committees unnecessary. The enforcement of law by Mayor Gaynor would have stopped every penny of graft."

"The good people are as impatient with the remedies suggested as with the condition of affairs, especially the one proposing the Sunday opening of saloons as a remedy."

The testimony just given before the curran committee shows that there is at least \$1,000,000 of exorbitant graft paid now. The Whitman investigation shows that the liquor dealers formed a graft trust and arranged a schedule of payments to the system lower than the ones charged before the Mayor's "outward decency" order. So that almost the only excuse for his abrupt surrender of authority to the liquor dealers has turned out to be valueless.

"Fortunately, the real cure for the evils is illustrated in Whitman's intelligent and fearless enforcement of the law. The spineless officials insist that the law against Sunday liquor selling cannot be enforced. It is enforced to the letter in Philadelphia, which is as large as Manhattan Borough, and also in Boston, where the foreign population is very large."

DEAD ON CREAMERY FLOOR

Milk and Electric Wires Kill Men in Charge of Dairy.

Somerville, N. J., March 2.—William R. Mellick, for many years employed on the James B. Duke estate, was found dead early this morning in the creamery department, of which he had charge. It is the opinion that Mellick was killed by having come in contact with a live electric wire, with the milk spilled on the floor acting as a good conductor. The only thing to bear out this theory was a small burn which was found on his left wrist. David Smith, the superintendent of the estate, said last night that the highest voltage of any of the wires in the place where Mellick's body was found was only 110.

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MAYOR CALLED A "SCOLD"

General Loud Tells G. A. R. He Blocks City Clean-Up.

Mayor Gaynor was characterized as a "pharisaical common scold" by General

DENIES PUTUMAYO STORIES

Peruvian Amazon Company's Head Calls Them "Romances."

(By Cable to The Tribune.)
London, March 2.—Señor Arana, head of the Peruvian Amazon Company, accompanied by his secretary, landed at Fishguard yesterday from the Booth liner Lambrune, and travelled to London. Asked if he had any statement to make on the subject of the alleged atrocities in Putumayo, Señora Arana, through his secretary, said the reports of barbarities in the rubber regions of Peru were romances.

CHINESE LOAN THIS WEEK?

Department of State Officials Hopeful of Consummation.

(From The Tribune Bureau.)
Washington, March 2.—Consummation of the negotiations for the \$125,000,000 loan by the six-power group to the provisional government of China will be reached this week, in the opinion of Department of State officials.

The English and German representatives of the sextuple group have been responsible for the delay in completing the deal, but it is understood that an agreement has been reached and that the contract will be signed by all parties within a few days. The bankers have not swerved from the original terms of the agreement among themselves, and there will be full supervision of the expenditure of the loan.

Recognition of the provisional government in Peking will now be up to the Wilson administration. The present administration made it clear that the formal recognition would be withheld pending the developments resulting from the use of the \$125,000,000, and it is not expected that there will be any change of policy.

ALARM FOR YOUNG MADERO


His Mental Condition Causes Anxiety at Cornell.

Ithaca, March 2.—Concern is felt over the condition of mind of Evaristo E. Madero, the Cornell student and brother of the late President of Mexico. After engaging railroad transportation to New York last week, with the intention of going to meet his family in Havana, it is learned he remained here in the care of friends in the Latin-American Club. He was deeply affected by the tragic deaths of his relatives in the recent Mexican troubles.

It is now thought that young Madero will go to Havana next Tuesday. He is anxious to join his family there to discuss plans for the future.

TRIPOLI ARABS RESTIVE.

Tripoli, March 2.—Several hundred Arabs to-day attacked an Italian post, but were repulsed with heavy losses. They left thirty-five dead and carried off others, in addition to the wounded. On the Italian side two native soldiers were killed and an officer was wounded.



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